

APPARATUS FOR RAPID COOLING OF THE BRAIN AND METHOD OF PERFORMING SAME

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/030,030 filed Nov. 4, 1996.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to apparatus and method for cooling the brain, and in particular to apparatus and method for inducing hypothermia throughout the tissues of the brain.

2. Description Relative to the Prior Art

It is well known in the medical art that depriving the brain of oxygen for even a short period of time results in irreversible damage to the brain tissue. Such deprivation occurs during stroke, respiratory arrest, cardiac arrest, trauma and other severe bodily disturbances that slow or otherwise hinder the flow of oxygenated blood to the brain. However, it is also known that lowering the temperature of the brain (hypothermia) slows its metabolic activity, and reduces the chance of tissue damage when the oxygen supply is diminished.

At present, operative neurosurgery and cardiac surgery is done in many cases using hypothermia for the specific purposes of maintaining cerebral and cardiac function. In an operating room, this requires use of a cooling module in conjunction with heart/lung bypass techniques by which the patient's blood, and resultantly the patient's brain tissue, is cooled. This widespread ability to rapidly lower brain temperature by as little as four or five degrees can make an enormous difference in preservation of function. However, out in the field, when medical emergencies occur, brain cooling must quickly and expeditiously take place without access to the sophisticated equipment available in the hospital operating room. A portable brain cooling apparatus usable in the field is described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,261,399, issued in the names of Klatz et al. For use on an injured or disabled patient, the patent discloses a helmet and back plate containing cavities in which a coolant flows to cool the brain by means of heat conduction through the skull and upper spinal column.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Rather than cooling the brain by the relatively slow heat conduction through the low heat conductivity of the bony skull and hair covering the head, the present invention teaches the use of a light weight, easily applied neck encircling collar in firm contact with the soft tissue of the neck, and particularly in good thermal contact with the carotid arteries traversing the neck. A coolant flowing through channels embedded in the collar rapidly cools the blood flowing through the carotid arteries which branch into blood vessels throughout the brain providing vascular access and attendant rapid internal cooling throughout the brain including its deepest recesses. Placing the collar on the patient's neck is easily and quickly accomplished simultaneously with other emergency medical techniques, such as CPR, which maintain the patient's heart and lung activity.

The collar of the invention contains no metallic parts; the collar, including the coolant channel, may be non-metallized fabric or plastic. This allows X-ray, Cat scan, or MRI procedures to be used while the collar is in place without impairing the effectiveness of the procedure.

In a second embodiment for rapid internal cooling of the brain, a conventional endotracheal tube, inserted into the

trachea, is provided with an toroidal bladder surrounding the tube. The toroidal bladder is positioned at the back of the oral cavity, and a coolant flowing through the toroid cools blood vessels in the oral cavity which also traverse the brain, providing cooling of the brain tissue.

The coolant flowing through the channels of the collar or the toroidal bladder may be any of the well known liquid or gaseous refrigerants, for example, gaseous CO₂, freon, or ice water, pumped through the channels of the collar or toroidal bladder in a manner known in the refrigeration art.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be described with respect to the drawings, of which:

FIG. 1 is a drawing of the collar of the invention,

FIG. 2 is a drawing of the collar of FIG. 1 in place around a patient's neck,

FIG. 3 is a drawing of a second embodiment of the invention, and

FIG. 4 is a drawing of the second embodiment of the invention in use with a patient.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

Referring to FIG. 1, a substantially circular collar 10, containing a gap 11, has a channel 12 running about the circumference of the collar 10. The ends 14, 16 of the channel 10 are sealed, leaving the gap 11 in the collar 10. Inlet tube 18 and outlet tube 20, located proximate to the ends 14, 16, serve as entrance and exit for a coolant flowing through the collar 10 in channel 12. The collar's height "X" is sufficient to cover a large portion of the carotid artery in the neck of a patient having the collar 10 in place. A fastener 22, such as a Velcro strip, is used to firmly secure the collar 10 about the neck of the patient. The collar 10 is fabricated from either a fabric or plastic having a good thermal transfer coefficient, and capable of sustaining coolant fluid flow through the channel 12 without leakage.

Referring to FIG. 2, the collar 10 is shown in position on the neck 24 of a patient. The collar 10 is in contact with the carotid artery 26 substantially over the full distance where the carotid artery 26 traverses the neck 24. The collar 10 is firmly secured in position against the skin of the neck 24, and is in solid contact over the carotid artery 26. Coolant flows from the refrigerant supply 28 via the inlet tube 18 through the channel 12 of the collar 10 and back down to the refrigerant supply 28 via the outlet tube 20, cooling the carotid artery 26 as well as other vascular vessels in the neck 24, and attendant the brain 30.

In FIG. 3, an endotracheal tube 32 known in the art, has a toroidal shaped bladder 34 positioned to surround the endotracheal tube 32 proximate the end which is inserted into a patient's trachea. When the tube 32 is in use, (FIG. 4), the bladder 34 is in intimate contact with the back of the patient's oral cavity 35. The bladder 34 has inlet and outlet tubes 36, 38 which carry coolant that flows through the bladder 34, cooling the back of the oral cavity 35, and attendant the blood vessels located in the oral cavity 35. These blood vessels are both adjacent to the brain and connect to the brain, and hence cooling these blood vessels also provides cooling of the brain tissue. The bladder 34 may either be rubber or a flexible plastic which will conform to the shape of the oral cavity 35, and will make firm contact with the tissues and vessels of the oral cavity 35. This second embodiment of the invention may be used in conjunction

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